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Identical letters dated 10 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the "First Quarterly Report (January-March 2015) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the Human Rights Situation in the Russian-occupied Regions of Georgia", which was published on 1 June 2015 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as an official document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations

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Annex to the identical letters dated 10 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

First Quarterly Report (January-March 2015) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the Human Rights Situation in the Occupied Regions of Georgia

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1. Introduction

1.1 Aims of the Report and Methodology Applied

This report is prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia. It is the first quarterly report, covering the period of January-March 2015 and aiming at assessing the human rights situation in the occupied regions of Georgia. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia will continue the preparation of such reports on a quarterly basis. This reporting exercise aims to contribute to the provision of regular and updated information to the international community, to states as well as to international inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, on the human rights situation in the occupied regions of Georgia.

As for the applied methodology, this reporting exercise consolidates and assesses existing information from various open sources, national and international, on the human rights situation in the occupied regions of Georgia. Due to limitations on its length, the report does not aim to collect/contain information on all cases of violations of human rights in the occupied regions of Georgia; it aims to consolidate and assess only some of the most known examples of violations. The methodology applied does not provide for the conduct of fact-finding visits to the occupied regions of Georgia, nor to the conduct of interviews. Therefore the methodology applied does not enable this reporting exercise to collect and produce new data on the human rights situation in the occupied regions of Georgia.

1.2 Occupation of Regions of Georgia and Responsibility of the Occupying Power for Human Rights Violations

As a result of military aggression, creeping annexation and occupation policy, well-planned and systematically implemented by the Russian Federation regarding the territory of Georgia, between 1991 and 2015 several hundreds of thousands of persons were expelled from their homes to become IDPs and refugees and they have been deprived of their internationally recognized right to a voluntary, safe and dignified return to places of their permanent residence.[1] Currently, the territories of two regions of Georgia — Abkhazia, Georgia and the Tskhinvali Region, Georgia are occupied by the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation as the occupying power, exercises effective control over these territories. The occupation of regions

[1] Namely, as a result of the ethnic cleansings of 1991-1993 and 1998, approximately 450 000 persons were expelled from places of their permanent residence: approximately 20 000 persons from the Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia, Georgia in 1991-1992; approximately 370 000 persons from Abkhazia, Georgia in 1992-1993; and approximately 60 000 from the Gali district Abkhazia, Georgia in 1998. In addition, as a result of ethnic cleansing during the 2008 August War and its aftermath, tens of thousands IDPs and refugees from the Akhalgori district and its adjacent areas, as well as Kodori Gorge/Upper Abkhazia were expelled from places of their permanent residence.

of Georgia by the Russian Federation has been recognized by the international community.[2] It should be noted with particular emphasis, that recently the Russian Federation signed the so called "Treaty on Alliance and Strategic Partnership" with its occupation regime in Sokhumi and the so called "Treaty on Alliance and Integration" with its occupation regime in Tskhinvali: thus going well beyond its military occupation and laying ground for annexation[3] of Georgian territories.

Since the August War of 2008, the international community has been calling on the Russian Federation to bear responsibility for violations of human rights in the territories of Georgia which are under Russia's effective control.[4] The UN Human Rights Committee issued recommendations to the Russian Federation on the issue at its 97th (2009) and 113th (2015) sessions.[5]

According to the European Parliament, "whereas Russia [in 2014] continues to occupy the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, in violation of the fundamental norms and principles of international law; whereas ethnic cleansing and forcible demographic changes have taken place in the areas under the effective control of the occupying forces, which bear the responsibility for human rights violations in these areas, including violations of the rights to free movement, people-to-people contacts and education in one's native language."[6]

1.3 Occupation Line and Installation of Barbed Wire Fences

The occupation line along the administrative boundary line (ABL) with Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali Region separates Georgia from its two occupied territories. The occupation line, established by the occupying power since the August War of 2008, prevents several hundreds of thousands of IDPs and refugees from returning to places of their permanent residence. The transfer of the control of the occupation line to the Russian FSB border guards puts further restrictions on ethnic Georgians:

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[2] For example, "Resolution on the Situation in Georgia" (2012), Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE PA), paragraphs 4 and 7; "European Parliament Resolution on the Conclusion of the Association Agreement with Georgia", 18 December 2014, European Parliament, paragraphs D and 11; "European Parliament Resolution on the Negotiations of the EU-Georgia Association Agreement", 17 November 2011, European Parliament, paragraph F; **Resolution 1633 (2008) "The consequences of the war between Georgia and Russia"**, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), paragraph 6; Resolution 1647 (2009) "**Implementation of Resolution 1633 (2008) on the consequences of the war between Georgia and Russia**", Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), paragraph 16; Resolution 1648 (2009) "The Humanitarian Consequences of the War between Georgia and Russia", Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), paragraphs 6, 24.14 and 24.15; Resolution 1801 (2011) "On Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by Georgia", Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), paragraph 22; Resolution 1916 (2013) "Georgia and Russia: the Humanitarian Situation in the Conflict and War-affected Areas", Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), paragraph 8.

[3] "European Parliament Resolution on the Conclusion of the Association Agreement with Georgia", 18 December 2014, European Parliament, paragraph 11.

[4] For example, Resolution 1647 (2009) "**Implementation of Resolution 1633 (2008) on the consequences of the war between Georgia and Russia**", Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), paragraph 7; "European Parliament Resolution on the Negotiations of the EU-Georgia Association Agreement", 17 November 2011, European Parliament, paragraph F.

[5] Concluding Observations of the UN Human Rights Committee: Russian Federation, 97th Session, 2009, CCPR/C/RUS/CO/6 pp. 5-6; Concluding Observations of the UN Human Rights Committee: Russian Federation, 113th Session, 2015, CCPR/C/RUS/CO/7, p. 2.

[6] "European Parliament Resolution on the Conclusion of the Association Agreement with Georgia", 18 December 2014, European Parliament, paragraph D.

Russia continues to place undue restrictions on the local population wishing to cross the occupation line[7] that often runs through their orchards, yards, grazing fields, agricultural plots and cemeteries. People are regularly detained by Russian FSB border guards for so called "illegal border crossings" while the operating crossing points along the occupation line allow crossings only to individuals having one of the types of "documents" recognized by the occupying power and based on vague criteria as to the validity of these documents.[8] Those unable to present those documents or show up at the crossing point out of working hours, are denied the right to cross, often leading to casualties among those locals, including children and women, seeking urgent medical treatment.

In the spring of 2011, the Russian occupation forces intensified the process of the installation of barbed wire fences and other artificial obstacles along the occupation lines in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali Region (launched back in 2009). This process has been further intensified since January 2013 and is still ongoing. Currently, the total length of artificial barriers along the occupation line only in Tskhinvali Region is 51 km. In some segments, the barbed wire fence has intruded into territory controlled by the central government of Georgia, thus extending the area of occupation.

The installation of barbed wire fences and artificial obstacles significantly affects the everyday life of the local population; namely it divides families and communities and prevents people-to-people contact; blocks the access of the local population to their agricultural lands and to potable/irrigation water systems; it prevents the local population from visiting religious sites and from having an access to cemeteries; and, most alarmingly, blocks local residents from reaching the emergency medical services. Thus this process of the installation of barbed wire fences and other artificial obstacles by the Russian Federation violates human rights, including, but not limited to, the freedom of movement, the right to property, the right to family life, the right to education in the native language and other rights.[9] It should be noted that the installation of barbed wire fences along the occupation line in the Tskhinvali Region, Georgia, had a direct impact on 200 local families and some were compelled to flee, thus creating a further wave of IDPs. It should be emphasized that the international community condemned the process of the illegal installation of barbed wire fences and other artificial obstacles along the lines of occupation.[10]

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[7] Resolution 1683 (2009) "The War between Georgia and Russia: One Year After", Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), paragraphs 5 and 7.

[8] Consolidated Report on the Conflict in Georgia, Council of Europe (November 2014-March 2015), 22 April 2015, SG/Inf (2015) 18, paragraph 44.

[9] Decision of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, "The Council of Europe and the conflict in Georgia" 1198th meeting — 29-30 April and 2 May 2014, paragraph 3.

[10] "Statement by the Spokesperson of EU High Representative Catherine Ashton on the placement of obstacles along administrative boundary lines in Georgia", 1 October 2013 (131001/02); "Pillay praises Georgia's plan to introduce comprehensive human rights reforms, Opening remarks by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, at a press conference in Tbilisi." Georgia, 21 May 2014, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14624#sthash.OkwTyUpY.dpuf; "State of Democracy, Human Rights and Rule of Law in Europe", Report by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, 124th Session of the Committee of Ministers, 4-5 May 2014, p. 56; "EUMM: Recent installation of fences near Ditsi is unacceptable", 28.05.2013; "EUMM voices concern about the impact of fences on local communities", 02.08.2013; "EUMM notes resumption of fencing activities", 29.11.2013; "EUMM: Recent installation of fences near Ditsi is unacceptable", 28.05.2013; "EUMM voices concern about the impact of fences on local communities", 02.08.2013; "EUMM notes resumption of fencing activities", 29.11.2013.

1.4 Occupied Territories as "Black Holes" of the Human Rights Protection Mechanisms

Former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navy Pillay, assessed Georgia's occupied territory of South Ossetia/Tskhinvali Region as a "black hole" and "one of the most inaccessible places on earth"; she noted that very little is known about what is happening in this area and "more attention needs to be paid to the situation of human rights in South Ossetia and Abkhazia."[11] Notably, the High Commissioner, similarly to other representatives of international organizations, was denied access to the occupied region. It is noteworthy that "the Assembly [PACE] considers it unacceptable that persons residing in Abkhazia and South Ossetia should not be effectively covered by the human rights protection mechanisms granted to them as citizens of a Council of Europe member state under the European Convention on Human Rights, as well as other relevant Council of Europe conventions, as a result of the consequences of the war between Russia and Georgia. Such a human rights protection black hole should not be allowed to exist within the Council of Europe area."[12]

These two regions still remaining under foreign military occupation, constitute above all dangerous black holes in verifying human rights violations and holding the violators accountable. Protection of human rights in the occupied regions of Georgia remains a challenge not only for the government of Georgia but also for the international community. For years, the Georgian authorities have been trying to involve international organizations in the issue of the protection of human rights in the occupied regions of Georgia. The Georgian government keeps on emphasizing the significance of the access of international human rights monitoring mechanisms in Abkhazia, Georgia and the Tskhinvali Region, Georgia.[13] It is deplorable that the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) in Georgia is prevented from monitoring inside the occupied regions, as provided by the mandate. The occupying power, exercising effective control, has been preventing numerous international organizations, including humanitarian,[14] from entering those territories: this represents yet another blatant attempt to conceal grave human rights violations which systematically occur in this area.

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[11] "Pillay praises Georgia's plan to introduce comprehensive human rights reforms, Opening remarks by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, at a press conference in Tbilisi." Georgia, 21 May 2014, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14624#sthash.OkwTyUpY.dpuf.

[12] Resolution 1647 (2009) "**Implementation of Resolution 1633 (2008) on the consequences of the war between Georgia and Russia**", Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), paragraph 7.

[13] Consolidated Report on the Conflict in Georgia, Council of Europe (October 2013-March 2014), 22 April 2014, SG/Inf (2014) 17, paragraph 39.

[14] "Human Rights in the War-Affected Areas Following the Conflict in Georgia", OSCE/ODIHR, 27 November 2008, p. 72.

2.1 Freedom from Torture and Ill-treatment

2.1 Introduction

During and after the August War of 2008, numerous cases have been reported from the occupied regions of Georgia of torture and ill-treatment.[15] The Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe received numerous reports on cases of torture and ill-treatment from displaced persons.[16] It should be noted that the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) noted the practice of ill-treatment and abuse during detention, as well as poor detention conditions, in occupied Abkhazia.[17] It should be also noted that in March 2015, Mr. Juan E. Mendez, the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment visited Georgia, but was not allowed to the occupied regions of Georgia.

2.2 Current Situation

Numerous cases were noted during the reporting period[18] on violations of the right to freedom from torture and ill-treatment.[19] For example information available in the Georgian media and other open sources supply the following: on 23rd January 2015, 3 schoolchildren from Gali district were detained by the Russian FSB officers along the occupation line. The 3 schoolchildren, all of them members of the same family, were going to school in the village of Tskoushi, in the Tsalenjikha district. The Russian FSB officers were drunk and ill-treated the three children while they were detained for about five hours;[20] on 29th January 2015, Russian soldiers entered with armoured vehicles the village of Achadara, mainly populated by ethnic Armenians, in the vicinity of Sokhumi. The Russian soldiers severely beat several residents of the village, including the 78 years old ethnic Armenian;[21] on 28th February 2015, 55 years old man from the Zugdidi District was kidnapped and

[15] "Human Rights in the War-Affected Areas Following the Conflict in Georgia", OSCE/ODIHR, 27 November 2008, pp. 24-25, p. 36, p. 59, 74; "August Ruins", Report of the Georgian Non-Governmental Organizations on Violations of Fundamental Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, August War, 2008, Tbilisi 2009, p. 40; "Russia's Responsibility for Human Rights in Occupied Regions of Georgia" Submission from the Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), National Institute for Human Rights (NIHR) and Human Rights Priority for consideration at the 113th Session of the Human Rights Committee (16 March-2 April 2015) Russian Federation, p. 3 and 9.

[16] "Human Rights in Areas Affected by the South Ossetia Conflict. Special Mission to Georgia and Russian Federation", by Thomas Hammarberg, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights (Vladikavkaz, Tskhinvali, Gori, Tbilisi and Moscow, 22-29 August 2008), paragraph 109.

[17] Report on the visit to the region of Abkhazia, Georgia, carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) from 27 April to 4 May 2009.

[18] January-March 2015.

[19] See weekly press reviews on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015.

[20] See weekly press review (between 20 January and 25 January 2015) on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015, p. 15.

[21] See weekly press review (between 26 January and 2 February 2015) on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015, p. 6.

severely beaten by the Russian military. He was then transferred to the detention facility in the occupied territory of Abkhazia;[22] on 28th February 2015, a resident of the village of Nabakevi, Gali district was detained by the Russian FSB border guards for so called "illegal border crossing" in the area of the village of Nabakevi, Gali district. The detainee attempted to escape from a Russian FSB officers, and as a result was severely beaten with the butt of an automatic rifle and was taken to *de facto* Abkhazia State Security office in Gali; on March 13th, 2015 a resident of the village of Tagiloni, Gali district was detained by the Russian FSB officers for so called "illegal border crossing" and was taken to *de facto* Abkhazia State Security office in Gali. During the detention the detainee was severely beaten by the Russian FSB officers; on March 14th, 2015 a resident of Anaklia town and a resident of village Tsaishi, Zugdidi district were detained by Russian FSB officers for so called "illegal border crossing" reason in the area of the village of Orsantia, Gali district and were taken to *de facto* Abkhazia State Security office in Gali. During the detention both persons were severely beaten by the Russian FSB officers; on 26th March 2015, a man was detained in Gali district and severely beaten. Later he was transported to the Gali central hospital for the treatment;[23] on March 28th, 2015 a resident of the village of Nabakevi, Gali district was detained by the Russian FSB officers for so called "illegal border crossing" reason in the area of the village of Nabakevi, Gali district and was taken to *de facto* Abkhazia State Security office in Gali. During the detention the detainee was severely beaten by the Russian FSB officers.

2.3 Conclusion

Therefore it can be concluded that the situation described in the occupied regions of Georgia and examples provided for the reporting period[24] constitute infringements on freedom from torture and ill-treatment and therefore are violations of Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR); and the OSCE commitments.[25]

3. Arbitrary Detentions

3.1 Introduction

Since the August War of 2008, in the occupied regions of Georgia, cases of arbitrary detentions of ethnic Georgians are very common; in addition, the Russian FSB border guards regularly carry out arbitrary detentions for so called "illegal border

[22] See weekly press review (between 23 February and 28 February 2015) on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015, p. 6.

[23] See weekly press review (between 23 March and 29 March 2015) on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015, p. 12.

[24] January-March 2015.

[25] The Vienna Concluding Document (1989) prohibits torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Paragraph 23.4; The Paris Document (1990) also prohibits torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the Istanbul Charter for European Security commits to "eradicating torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment throughout the OSCE area". Paragraph 21.

crossing" along the occupation line.[26] The following number of arbitrary detentions took place by the Russian border guards in the years 2011-2014: 184 detainees in 2011; 301 detainees in 2012; 441 detainees in 2013; 307 detainees in 2014. Detentions along the occupation line are among the most serious problems faced by local communities on both sides of the occupation line for years.[27] In most cases detentions are followed by fines and later releases. It has been observed that the "detention period varies from several days up to several months or years without due access to procedural guarantees and right to fair trial."[28]

3.2 Current Situation

Numerous cases have been reported during the reporting period[29] on arbitrary detentions in the occupied regions.[30] Numerous sources suggest that arbitrary detentions took place during the reporting period with dire humanitarian consequences: for example, according to some leading Georgian NGOs, "While people on both sides continue to cross the ABL for various reasons, such as to access medical care, to visit graveyards, or to see relatives or family members on the other side, most of this movement across the ABL is considered illegal by the *de facto* authorities. Due to these restrictions on freedom of movement, Russian and Ossetian border guards mostly with alleged charge of 'illegal border crossing' have arrested residents of Georgian controlled territories, including women, minors and elderly people. Civilian inhabitants of the villages located alongside the ABL have been arrested by the Russian guards while harvesting the capers or cutting wood in close proximity to the ABL. International independent bodies have expressed their concern over the absence of official crossing points and regulations concerning the crossing of the ABL. The location of the ABL in many places is unclear. In some places the ABL is demarcated but in many places it is not."[31] And it has been stated

[26] Georgia's Human Rights Report for 2013, United States Department of State, p. 15, available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/220492.pdf; "Human Rights in the War-Affected Areas Following the Conflict in Georgia", OSCE/ODIHR, 27 November 2008, pp. 24-25, p. 25, pp. 37-38, 74; "August Ruins", Report of the Georgian Non-Governmental Organizations on Violations of Fundamental Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, August War, 2008, Tbilisi 2009, p. 40; "Human Rights in Areas Affected by the South Ossetia Conflict. Special Mission to Georgia and Russian Federation", by Thomas Hammarberg, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights (Vladikavkaz, Tskhinvali, Gori, Tbilisi and Moscow, 22-29 August 2008), paragraph 94; "Pillay praises Georgia's plan to introduce comprehensive human rights reforms, Opening remarks by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, at a press conference in Tbilisi." Georgia, 21 May 2014, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14624#sthash.OkwTyUpY.dpuf.

[27] "Information Bulletin of Public Defender of Georgia: On Human Rights of Conflict Affected Population", Public Defender of Georgia, 2014, p. 4.

[28] "Russia's Responsibility for Human Rights in Occupied Regions of Georgia" Submission from the Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), National Institute for Human Rights (NIHR) and Human Rights Priority for consideration at the 113th Session of the Human Rights Committee (16 March-2 April 2015) Russian Federation, p. 3.

[29] January-March 2015.

[30] See weekly press reviews on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015.

[31] "Russia's Responsibility for Human Rights in Occupied Regions of Georgia" Submission from the Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), National Institute for Human Rights (NIHR) and Human Rights Priority for consideration at the 113th Session of the Human Rights Committee (16 March-2 April 2015) Russian Federation, p. 6.

by the Council of Europe that "[a]ccording to publicly available official Russian data, during the January-March 2015, more than 550 people were detained on "illegal border crossing" grounds. The practice of detentions and release after payment of fines continues to be enforced. It was also reported to the delegation that a more "heavy-handed" approach of Russian border guards had been observed in several detention cases linked to "unauthorised" crossings. The delegation was informed that local residents have recently become more apprehensive with regard to ABL crossings."[32] There are numerous cases of individuals subjected to arbitrary detentions. For example, information available in the Georgian media and other open sources suggest the following: on January 10th, 2015 the Russian FSB border guards conducted a special operation along the occupation line and detained ten residents of the Gali District for so called "illegal border crossing" in the area of the village of Nabakevi, Gali district; on January 13th, 2015 the Russian FSB border guards conducted a special operation in the village of Meore Otobaia, Gali district, and detained seven residents of this area for so called "illegal border crossing"; on March 6th, 2015, two residents of the village of Akhali Burghulebi, Dusheti district were detained by Russian FSB officers for so called "illegal border crossing" in the area of the village of Nagomevi, Akhalgori district. Both of the latter detainees were released on March 11 after paying a fine amounting to 4 000 rubles; on March 13th, 2015 a resident of the village of Zardiantkari, Gori district was detained by Russian FSB officers for so called "illegal border crossing" in the area of the village of Khelchua, Tskhinvali district. The detainee was released on March 25 after paying a fine amounting to 2 000 rubles; on March 17th, 2015 a resident of Gori and a resident of Tbilisi were detained by Russian FSB officers for so called "illegal border crossing" in the area of the village of Zemo Artsevi, Tskhinvali district. One detainee was released on March 21st after paying a fine amounting to 2 000 rubles. There are numerous cases of arbitrary detentions that are not linked to the so called "illegal border crossings", for example, information available in the Georgian media and other open sources suggest that on 17th February 2015 Russian militaries kidnapped 4 residents of the village Merkula, the Ochamchire district and demanded a ransom of USD 20 000 for each one from their families.[33]

3.3 Conclusion

Therefore it can be concluded that the situation described in the occupied regions of Georgia and examples provided for the reporting period[34] constitute arbitrary detentions and therefore violations of Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human

[32] Consolidated Report on the Conflict in Georgia, Council of Europe (November 2014-March 2015), 22 April 2015, SG/Inf (2015) 18, paragraph 45.

[33] See weekly press review (between 9 February and 16 February 2015) on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015, p. 7.

[34] January-March 2015.

Rights (UDHR); Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR); and of OSCE commitments.[35]

4. Freedom of Movement

4.1 Introduction

The crossing regime that was established by the occupying power along the occupation line in the aftermath of the August War of 2008 puts restrictions and limitations on freedom of movement for people living on both sides of the administrative boundary line (ABL) with Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali Region. Russian FSB border guards administering and controlling the occupation line prevent people, including hundreds of thousands of IDPs and refugees, from exercising their right to freedom of movement and freedom to choose their residence within the borders of the state. The Russian FSB border guards regularly detain individuals for the so called "illegal border crossings", including women, minors and elderly people.[36] The Russian FSB border guards place undue restrictions on the local population wishing to cross the occupation line;[37] operating crossing points, along the occupation lines, function in conjunction with the illegal and discriminatory rules and arbitrariness imposed by the Russian FSB border guards.

4.2 Current Situation

The situation described with regard to the freedom of movement continues and has remained unaltered between January and March 2015: numerous cases were reported during the reporting period[38] on violations of the right to freedom of movement and freedom to choose one's residence.[39] Numerous sources suggest violations of the freedom of movement during the reporting period. The erection of barbed wire fences has been described by some leaning Georgian NGOs as interfering with the freedom of movement of the population residing along the occupation line: "the fences constructed by Russian and *de facto* authorities are unjustifiable barriers to their freedom of movement within their property and

[35] The Vienna Concluding Document (1989) provides for ensuring that no one is subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. Paragraph 23.1; According to the Moscow Document (1991) "no one will be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established by law". Paragraph 23.1 (i). prohibits torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Paragraph 23.4; The Paris Document (1990) also prohibits torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; Istanbul Charter for European Security commits to "eradicating torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment throughout the OSCE area". Paragraph 21.

[36] "Russia's Responsibility for Human Rights in Occupied Regions of Georgia" Submission from the Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), National Institute for Human Rights (NIHR) and Human Rights Priority for consideration at the 113th Session of the Human Rights Committee (16 March-2 April 2015) Russian Federation, p. 3.

[37] "Human Rights in the War-Affected Areas Following the Conflict in Georgia", OSCE/ODIHR, 27 November 2008, p. 63; "Abkhazia: Deepening Dependence", International Crises Group, Europe Report No. 202 (2010), p. 4.

[38] January-March 2015.

[39] See weekly press reviews on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015.

elsewhere in the territory of Georgia, currently under Russian control."[40] And it has been argued by the Council of Europe that "[p]redictability and transparency of the crossing regime at the ABL continue to be hindered by the confusion surrounding the validity of documents used for crossing purposes. While the majority of people use an Abkhaz "passport", in some cases Forms N° 9 and old Soviet passports reportedly continue to be accepted. The period of validity of their use however remains unclear."[41] Information available in the Georgian media and other open sources report the following cases: on January 17th 2015, Russian FSB border guards detained 17 people for so called "illegal border crossing". All of them were heading to Gali district from the territory controlled by the central government of Georgia. They were taken to the military base in the village of Otobaia, Gali district and fined;[42] on February 9th, 2015 two persons were detained at the occupation line while they were heading to the region of Abkhazia for hazelnut harvesting. Both were sentenced to four months imprisonment.[43] There are numerous cases of individuals not allowed to enter territory controlled by the central government of Georgia. For example, information available in the Georgian media and other open sources suggest the following: on February 26th, 2015 a resident of the village of Pirveli Gali, Gali district, who was in urgent need of medical attention, was trying to enter territory controlled by the central government. He was detained by the Russian FSB border guards for so called "illegal border crossing" in the area of the village of Nabakevi, Gali district. The detainee was taken to the Russian FSB border guards' base in the village of Nabakevi; however the person was released later due to worsened health; on March 12th, 2015 a parent and a child, residents of the village of Otobaia, Gali district, were not allowed to enter the territory controlled by the central government. The child, suffering from pneumonia, was in desperate need of medical attention; on March 17th, 2015 a parent and a child, residents of Gali district, were not allowed to enter the territory controlled by the central government. The child, having third-degree burns, needed urgent medical care.

4.3 Conclusion

Therefore it can be concluded that the situation described in the occupied regions of Georgia and examples provided for the reporting period[44] constitute violations of the right to freedom of movement, namely of Article 12 of the International

[40] "Russia's Responsibility for Human Rights in Occupied Regions of Georgia" Submission from the Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), National Institute for Human Rights (NIHR) and Human Rights Priority for consideration at the 113th Session of the Human Rights Committee (16 March-2 April 2015) Russian Federation, p. 6.

[41] Consolidated Report on the Conflict in Georgia, Council of Europe (November 2014-March 2015), 22 April 2015, SG/Inf (2015) 18, paragraph 44.

[42] See weekly press review (between 9 February and 16 February 2015) on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015, p. 2.

[43] See weekly press review (between 9 February and 16 February 2015) on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015, p. 3.

[44] January-March 2015.

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);[45] Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); Article 2, Protocol No. 4 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR); and the OSCE freedom of movement commitments.[46] And limitations imposed by the Russian FSB border guards on freedom of movement and residence in the occupied regions of Georgia cannot be considered as permissible.[47]

It is of great significance to note that limitations on freedom of movement in the occupied regions of Georgia divides families and communities; blocks the access of the local population to their agricultural lands and potable/irrigation water systems; prevents the local population from visiting religious sites and from having access to cemeteries; restricts the right to education in the native language;[48] and most alarmingly, blocks local residents from reaching the emergency medical services.[49] Therefore it can be further concluded that limitations on freedom of movement in the occupied regions of Georgia violate the economic, social and cultural rights under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and relevant international instruments.

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[45] It should be emphasized that the Human Rights Committee, in Concluding Observations on Israel stated: " ... the Committee is concerned that the construction of the 'Seam Zone', by means of a fence and, in part, of a wall, beyond the Green Line, imposes additional and unjustifiably severe restrictions on the right to freedom of movement of, in particular, Palestinians within the Occupied Territories. The 'Seam Zone' has adverse repercussions on nearly all walks of Palestinian life; in particular, the wide ranging restrictions on freedom of movement disrupt access to health care, including emergency medical services, and access to water. The Committee considers that these restrictions are incompatible with article 12 of the Covenant. The State party should respect the right to freedom of movement guaranteed under article 12. The construction of a "Seam Zone" within the Occupied Territories should be stopped." (2003, UN doc. CCPR/CO/78/ISR, paragraph 19).

[46] According to paragraph 33 of the Moscow Document (1991), the OSCE participating States are obliged to remove all restrictions with regard to travel within the territory of a State and with regard to residence for those entitled to permanent residence within the territory of a State. And according to paragraph 20 of the Vienna Concluding Document (1989), the OSCE participating States are committed to secure the right of everyone to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of a State.

[47] For example, under paragraph 3 of Article 12 of the ICCPR, the following measures could constitute permissible restrictions on the right under paragraph 1: traffic safety rules, restrictions on access to nature reserves, avalanche zones, quarantine zones, and prohibitions on unlicensed access to private property. (Joseph, S. Schultz J. and Castan, M. *The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Cases, Materials and Commentary* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004, p. 364). According to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 2, Protocol No. 4 of the ECHR, any measure restricting the right in paragraph 1 must be lawful and pursue one of the legitimate aims listed and strike a fair balance between the public interest and the individual's rights. (*Riener v Bulgaria*, (App.46343/9), 23 May 2006, (2007) 45 EHRR 723, paragraph 109).

[48] It should be emphasized that in Gali district there are 31 schools and only in 11 schools the curricula is in the Georgian language. It is alarming that in these 11 schools, the teaching hours of the Georgian language and literature has been decreased from 10-10 hours to 6-6 hours, it means for 4-4 hours.

[49] It has been argued that socio-economic conditions of people residing in the vicinity of the occupation line is grave. For example, see "Information Bulletin of Public Defender of Georgia: On Human Rights of Conflict Affected Population", Public Defender of Georgia, 2014, pp. 5-7.

5. Right to Property

5.1 Introduction

The issue of homes and property lost during the conflicts in Georgia remains unsolved. For years, the right to property has been subject to systematic and gross violations in the occupied regions of Georgia; hundreds of houses of ethnic Georgian were burned/destroyed on purpose during and after the August War 2008.[50] It has been noted that "[c]ivilians seeking to cross the Administrative Boundary Line are continuing to be unlawfully detained. Their detention may last for several days, and they are only freed on payment of substantial fines, often simply for attempting to visit their own property on the other side of the wire to harvest their crops, including the valuable local delicacy known as jonjoli, which for many is their sole source of income."[51] For example, in the village of Zaardiaantkari, Gori district most of the houses were destroyed.[52]

5.2 Current Situation

The situation described with regard to the right to property has continued and remained the same between January and March 2015. Numerous sources suggest continuing violations of the rights to property during the reporting period:[53] for example, according to the report, which partially covers the reporting period, "the demarcation activities led to the loss of access to the family houses for several residents living adjacent to the administrative boundary line, in violation of their right to home and family life. E.g. the village residents of Dvani and Gugutiantkari have been denied access to the ancestral residences where they have deep family roots and emotional attachment. Even after the 2008 war they had been consistently trying to refurbish those houses that were damaged by the conflict and continued living there with their families. . . The newly constructed barbed wire fences also deprived hundreds of village residents in 24 villages from their sustenance — the land plots they cultivated for their living fell beyond the Russian marked borders. Security concerns, Russian and South Ossetian border guards and physical barriers make it impossible for village residents to cultivate the land plots or collect the harvest. . . There has not been any attempt from Russian or South Ossetian

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[50] "Human Rights in the War-Affected Areas Following the Conflict in Georgia", OSCE/ODIHR, 27 November 2008, pp. 24-25, pp. 26-28; p. 42; pp. 44-45, p. 61; "August Ruins", Report of the Georgian Non-Governmental Organizations on Violations of Fundamental Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, August War, 2008, Tbilisi 2009, p. 28; "Human Rights in Areas Affected by the South Ossetia Conflict. Special Mission to Georgia and Russian Federation", by Thomas Hammarberg, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights (Vladikavkaz, Tskhinvali, Gori, Tbilisi and Moscow, 22-29 August 2008), paragraph 94; "Russia's Responsibility for Human Rights in Occupied Regions of Georgia" Submission from the Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), National Institute for Human Rights (NIHR) and Human Rights Priority for consideration at the 113th Session of the Human Rights Committee (16 March-2 April 2015) Russian Federation, p. 4 and 9.

[51] "Pillay praises Georgia's plan to introduce comprehensive human rights reforms, Opening remarks by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, at a press conference in Tbilisi." Georgia, 21 May 2014, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14624#sthash.OkwTyUpY.dpuf.

[52] "Special Report of the Public Defender of Georgia on Human Rights in the Conflict Affected Region, Zardiaantkari: Consequences of War and the Burden of Existence", Public Defender of Georgia, December 2014.

[53] January-March 2015.

authorities to provide reparation for the population for the loss they sustained as a result of unlawful interference in their right to home and family life and lack of ability to cultivate their lands and collect harvest."[54] For example, in the village of Gugutiantkari, Gori district, the residents lost access to 50 per cent of their agricultural land plots since they are located now on the other side of the occupation line. There are numerous cases of violations of the right to property in the reporting period: for example, information available in the Georgian media and other open sources suggests that on January 20th 2015, in the village of Sida, Gali district, Russian militaries, together with the so called "Abkhazian Special Unit" representatives burned down houses of two ethnic Georgians. This incident took place on a background of shooting. On the same day, in the village of Refi, Gali district, Russian militaries, together with the so called "Abkhazian Special Unit" representatives burned down houses of other two ethnic Georgians.[55] On 23rd January 2015, the Russian militaries raided the villages of Gali district; the aim of the raid was to find out people who had crossed the occupation line to visit the town of Zugdidi. The Russian militaries completely confiscated winter reserve food products and mobile phones of "suspects" of the so called "illegal border crossings";[56] on 29 January 2015, Russian militaries entered with armoured vehicles the village of Achadara (mainly populated by ethnic Armenians) in the vicinity of Sokhumi. Russian militaries attacked 8 ethnic Armenian families and robbed them, namely they forcibly seized money, gold jewelry and food reserves.[57] On 3rd February 2015, Russian FSB border guards did not allow a resident of the village of Jariasheni, the Gori district to carry out agricultural works in his land property because of the erected barbed wires and banner with the text of "Republic of South Ossetia". Confiscation of nuts harvest — the only source of income for local peasants — is commonplace in Abkhazia region.

5.3 Conclusion

Therefore it can be concluded that the situation described in the occupied regions of Georgia and examples provided for the reporting period[58] violate the right to property, namely Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); Article 1, Protocol No. 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR); and the OSCE commitments.[59]

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[54] "Russia's Responsibility for Human Rights in Occupied Regions of Georgia" Submission from the Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), National Institute for Human Rights (NIHR) and Human Rights Priority for consideration at the 113th Session of the Human Rights Committee (16 March-2 April 2015) Russian Federation, p. 5; See GYLA's application at the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Mekarishvili and others v. Russian Federation (Application no. 31726/14).

[55] See weekly press review (between 20 January and 25 January 2015) on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015, pp. 4-5.

[56] See weekly press review (between 20 January and 25 January 2015) on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015, p. 9.

[57] See weekly press review (between 26 January and 2 February 2015) on the human rights violations and current events in Abkhazia, prepared by the Justice Department of Georgia's Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, January-March 2015, p. 6.

[58] January-March 2015.

[59] The OSCE commitments impose obligation on states to ensure that everyone has the right to enjoy property and that no one may be deprived of properly except under conditions provided for by law. Moscow Document (1991), paragraph 24; Copenhagen Document (1990), paragraph 9.6.

6. Appeal to the International Community

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia appeals to the international community, states as well as international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations:

to continue recognizing extensively and widely the occupation of the territories of Georgia by the Russian Federation;

to continue calling on the Russian Federation to bear responsibility for human rights violations on the occupied regions of Georgia;

to continue calling on the Russian Federation to stop placing and remove barbed wire fences and other artificial obstacles along the occupation line;

to take additional measures in order to monitor and report on the human rights situation in the occupied regions of Georgia;

to continue calling on the Russian Federation to allow a) access of the international human rights monitoring mechanisms to the occupied regions of Georgia; b) relevant missions of international organizations (e.g. EUMM), including humanitarian organizations, to the occupied regions of Georgia through legal routes;

to continue and intensify condemning violations of human rights such as freedom of movement; freedom from torture and ill-treatment; the right to liberty; and the right to property in the occupied regions of Georgia.

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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 1 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of April 2015 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-09690 (E) 240615 080715

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 1 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 April 2015	2000 2145	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired five flare shells over and shot at Ramta and Summaqah.
3 April 2015	2030	From within occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint of Wazzani, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising nine soldiers approached and took up positions within the emplacement at the site, near the technical fence. The patrol fired two flare shells over Lebanese territory. At 2330 hours, the patrol left into occupied territory.
4 April 2015	0805	From within occupied Palestinian territory opposite Lebanese Army observation point OP8 in Wazzani, a patrol comprising two Merkava tanks, a Land Rover vehicle, 24 soldiers and a dog approached. One of the soldiers opened the gate, and 19 soldiers crossed the technical fence and stepped onto the river bank without violating the Blue Line. One of the soldiers pulled out a suspicious object consisting of a bag. At 0830 hours, the Merkava tank crossed the technical fence and positioned itself behind the earthen berm, pointing its cannon on Lebanese territory. At 1040 hours, the soldiers and vehicles left into occupied territory. The gate was closed at 1130 hours.
5 April 2015	0950	From within occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Lebanese Army observation point OP8 in Wazzani, an Israeli enemy Hummer vehicle approached. From inside the vehicle, a 12.7 mm machine gun was pointed at the soldiers stationed at the checkpoint. At 0955 hours, the vehicle left into occupied territory.
7 April 2015	2325	From within occupied Palestinian territory opposite Kafr Killa, Israeli enemy soldiers aimed a red laser beam at passing vehicles on the Lebanese side.
8 April 2015	1340	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising six soldiers fired a light weapon into the air five times in the direction of Birkat Ba'tha'il on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba, to intimidate some herders. No one was injured.
9 April 2015	0900	From within the occupied Shab'a Farms, several bursts of medium machine-gun fire were heard near the Ruwaysat al-'Alam position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
12 April 2015	1430 1600	From within the occupied Shab'a farms, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Merkava tanks and two Hummer vehicles moved from the Ruwaysat al-'Alam position to Jabal al-Rus near observation point OP3 of the Indian contingent. The enemy soldiers fired medium weapons and hurled three grenades at Jabal al-Rus.
13 April 2015	0200	From one of its positions in occupied Palestinian territory, the Israeli enemy fired flare shells that fell inside Lebanese territory between the Bastara and Majidiyah positions.
	1800 1910	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, five explosions and medium machine-gun fire were heard near the Israeli enemy position.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
14 April 2015	1040	In the locality of Hamra, on the outskirts of Aytarun town, a landmine left behind by the Israeli enemy was triggered by the civilian Muhammad Ibrahim Murad, whose left leg was amputated. He was taken to Salah Ghandur hospital in Bint Jubayl.
	1130 1330	Several explosions were heard inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
15 April 2015	1930 2130	Several explosions were heard from the Ruwaysat al-'Alam position within the occupied Shab'a Farms.
17 April 2015	1330	In the Rus locality on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba, between observation points OP4 and OP5 of the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), an Israeli enemy patrol comprising three soldiers crossed the withdrawal line and penetrated liberated Lebanese territory by some 30 metres. The patrol attempted unsuccessfully to abduct the civilian Samir Dhiyab, a herder, who fled with his herd in the direction of Kafr Shuba.
19 April 2015	1800	From within occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Alma al-Sha'b, near the Israeli enemy Hanita position, six cows crossed the Blue Line into Lebanese territory by approximately 350 metres.
21 April 2015	1630 1650	Several explosions were heard from the Ruwaysat al-'Alam position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
23 April 2015	0900	From within occupied Palestinian territory opposite Kafr Killa, opposite Labbunah, Israeli enemy soldiers pointed a weapon mounted on a Hummer vehicle at a Lebanese Army patrol and insulted its members.
25 April 2015	1536 1608	From within occupied Palestinian territory opposite Yarun, an Israeli enemy patrol aboard a David vehicle approached and stopped opposite point B44. Three soldiers stepped out and trained their weapons on an Observer Group Lebanon team patrolling the Lebanese side.
27 April 2015	1800	From within the occupied Shab'a Farms, fire from machine guns and medium weapons was heard near the Israeli enemy Ruwaysat al-'Alam position.
29 April 2015	1800 1915	From within the occupied Shab'a Farms, medium machine-gun fire was heard near the Israeli enemy Ruwaysat al-'Alam position.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 April 2015	0300	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
3 April 2015	2130 2145	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy twice directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters, first for 20 seconds and then for 30 seconds.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
5 April 2015	0648	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011. The launch travelled 400 metres into Lebanese territorial waters and came within 2 kilometres of the shore before leaving at 0650 hours.
8 April 2015	2225	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
18 April 2015	2055	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). It travelled 130 metres into Lebanese territorial waters for approximately eight minutes before departing into occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2218	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for eight seconds.
19 April 2015	0030	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 50 seconds.
	1253	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). It travelled 220 metres into Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes before departing into occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
20 April 2015	0621	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). It travelled 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters before leaving at 0628 hours.
	0644	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). It travelled 148 metres into Lebanese territorial waters for one minute before departing into occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2005 2015 2205	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters three times, the first time for 30 seconds, the second time for 10 seconds and the third time for 30 seconds.
21 April 2015	2243	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
23 April 2015	2140	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 20 seconds.
26 April 2015	0442	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). It travelled 150 metres into Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes before departing into occupied Palestinian territorial waters. It then returned and violated the above-mentioned boundary, travelling approximately 300 metres into Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes before departing.
27 April 2015	0125	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
28 April 2015	2155	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). It travelled 70 metres into Lebanese territorial waters before departing into occupied Palestinian territorial waters at 2157 hours.
29 April 2015	0345	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011). It travelled 100 metres into Lebanese territorial waters before departing into occupied Palestinian territorial waters at 0348 hours.
30 April 2015	0400	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 20 seconds.
	0749 1200	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) three times, each time travelling some 200 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then departed into occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 April 2015	1035	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They left at 1050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
2 April 2015	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1500 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1930 hours over Rumaysh.
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Juniyah. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1815 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2105	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0700 hours on 3 April 2015.
3 April 2015	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah and circling over the sea off Beirut and Juniyah before leaving at 2330 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2340	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0345 hours on 4 April 2015 over the sea off Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 April 2015	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2110 hours over Naqurah.
	1920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2320 hours over Naqurah.
	2000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0725 hours on 5 April 2015 hours over Naqurah.
5 April 2015	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1820 hours on over Naqurah.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1620 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0820 hours on 6 April 2015 over Naqurah.
6 April 2015	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1600 hours on over Rumaysh.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Zahlah before leaving at 2350 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Beirut and its suburbs. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1300 hours on 7 April 2015 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0900 hours on 7 April 2015 hours over Rumaysh.
7 April 2015	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Shuf, Beirut and the South before leaving at 1420 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1355	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0225 hours on 8 April 2015 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1800 1845	Two Israeli enemy helicopters circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
8 April 2015	0030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1025 hours over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1530 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1545 hours over Rumaysh.
	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before disappearing from the radar screen over Baalbek at 1245 hours.
	1050	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They circled over Juniyah and Batrun before leaving at 1155 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1330	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1330 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
9 April 2015	0915	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. They circled over Bushra, Shikka and Al-Arz before leaving at 1010 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over Al-Arz, Jubayl and Shikka before leaving at 1230 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1310 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1735	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1820 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Juniyah. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 0300 hours on 10 April 2015 over Naqurah.
10 April 2015	0705	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0835 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1255	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1410 hours over Rumaysh.
11 April 2015	0625	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
12 April 2015	1730	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1805 hours over Naqurah.
14 April 2015	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2305 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Beirut. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1600 hours over Kafr Killa.
15 April 2015	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1230 hours over Rumaysh.
	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1410 hours over Rumaysh.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1120 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
17 April 2015	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over Baalbek before leaving at 1405 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
18 April 2015	0550	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Beirut. It circled over Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1930 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Zahlah, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 1825 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
19 April 2015	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1910 hours over Naqurah.
	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 2000 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0735 hours on 20 April 2015 over Alma al-Sha'b.
20 April 2015	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1510 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1540 hours over Naqurah.
	1305	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek, Riyaq, Iqlim al-Kharrub, the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2005 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
21 April 2015	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2225 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Beirut. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1320 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
22 April 2015	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1615 hours over Kafr Killa.
24 April 2015	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Juniyah, Jubayl, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1730 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2350 hours over Naqurah.
	2010	Two Israeli enemy helicopters violated Lebanese airspace, circling at a high altitude over Kafr Killa. They departed into occupied territory at 2020 hours.
25 April 2015	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. It circled over Beirut, Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil, Batrun and Jubayl before leaving at 2010 hours over Rumaysh.
	1125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1200 hours over Rumaysh.
	1215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
26 April 2015	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Beirut. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1715 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1845 hours over Rumaysh.
	1145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2035 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
27 April 2015	1345	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1425	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2250 hours over the Shab'a Farms.
28 April 2015	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1200 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1040 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Shikka, Al-Arz, the Shuf, Batrun and Jubayl before leaving at 1710 hours over Naqurah.
	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre. It circled over the South and the Shuf before leaving at 1815 hours over Kafr Killa.
29 April 2015	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1410 hours over Naqurah.
	1200	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre. They circled over the South before leaving at 1345 hours over Rumaysh.
	1200	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1355 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1800 1900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
30 April 2015	1220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil, Beirut and its suburbs and Damur before leaving at 2310 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

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Agenda item 160

Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Matthias **Dettling** (Switzerland)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 37th and 42nd meetings, on 8 May and 12 June 2015. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/69/SR.37 and 42).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on financing arrangements for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (A/69/828);

(b) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/69/889).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/69/L.45

4. At its 42nd meeting, on 12 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali" (A/C.5/69/L.45), submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Uruguay.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/69/L.45 without a vote (see para. 6).

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III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 2100 (2013) of 25 April 2013, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as from 25 April 2013 and decided that authority would be transferred from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to the Mission on 1 July 2013 for an initial period of 12 months, and Council resolution 2164 (2014) of 25 June 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 June 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 67/286 of 28 June 2013 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 68/259 B of 30 June 2014,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;[1]

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 in a total amount not exceeding 80,336,300 United States dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, in addition to the amount of 895,534,000 dollars previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of its resolution 68/259 B;

4 *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the cash position of the Mission under review and, on an exceptional basis, to report thereon during the main part of its seventieth session;

5. *Decides* to keep under review during its sixty-ninth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali".

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[1] A/69/828.

[2] A/69/889.

United Nations A/69/934/Add.1

General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 160

Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Matthias **Dettling** (Switzerland)

I. Introduction

1. The previous recommendation made by the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly under agenda item 160 is set out in the report of the Committee contained in document A/69/934.

http://undocs.org/A/69/934..2. The Fifth Committee resumed its consideration of the item at its 38th and 44th meetings, on 12 May and 24 June 2015. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/69/SR.38 and 44).

3. For its further consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 (A/69/593);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 (A/69/784);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/69/839/Add.2).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/69/L.54

4. At its 44th meeting, on 24 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization

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Mission in Mali" (A/C.5/69/L.54), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Uruguay.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/69/L.54 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali,[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 2100 (2013) of 25 April 2013, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as from 25 April 2013 and decided that authority be transferred from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali on 1 July 2013 for an initial period of 12 months, and the subsequent resolution 2164 (2014) of 25 June 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 June 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 67/286 of 28 June 2013 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 68/259 B of 30 June 2014,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as at 30 April 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 36.7 million United States dollars, representing some 2.3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 90 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in

[1] A/69/593 and A/69/784.

[2] A/69/839/Add.2.

full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Underscores* the importance of suitably staffing the medical component of the Mission and putting in place adequate arrangements to handle medical and casualty evacuation cases, including to medical facilities at a level IV hospital, in order to provide appropriate medical services to all Mission personnel, and urges the Secretary-General to consider establishing a level III hospital within the Mission area and to report thereon at the second part of its resumed seventieth session;

10. *Takes note* of paragraphs 25 and 32 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

11. *Decides* to increase the resources allocated to quick-impact projects by 1 million dollars;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264 and 69/307;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;[3]

[3] A/69/593.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali the amount of 969,013,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 923,305,800 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 38,044,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 7,663,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 484,506,950 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2015, at a monthly rate of 80,751,158 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 7,372,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,498,400 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,485,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated shared of 388,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 484,506,950 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 80,751,158 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,[4] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 7,372,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,498,400 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,485,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated shared of 388,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 14,761,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding

[4] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 14,761,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the decrease of 770,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 14,761,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali".

United Nations A/69/935–S/2015/428

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 10 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit the following information.

Since the adoption of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), the Lebanese Government has repeatedly expressed its commitment to all of its provisions. The Lebanese Government again calls on the international community to press Israel to comply fully with the resolution.

Since the resolution was first adopted, the Permanent Mission of Lebanon has diligently provided the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council with complaints detailing Israel's standing contravention of its obligations under the resolution. In 2014, for example, Israel violated Lebanese sovereignty 698 times by air, 333 times by land and 38 times by sea. We documented all of those violations in 22 letters of complaint. Since the start of 2015, Israel has also repeatedly violated Lebanese sovereignty; it has done so 217 times by air, 87 times by land and 44 times by sea. We have documented those violations in eight letters addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council. In accordance with our request, all of the letters have been issued as documents of the United Nations.

Israel's ongoing violations are a flagrant infringement of Lebanese sovereignty, international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Organization, including those of the Security Council, particularly resolution 1701 (2006). We have repeatedly requested that they be condemned and brought to an immediate end. We have warned that Israel's continuous contempt of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) undermines efforts to achieve security and stability in the region.

While the Israeli Army has violated Lebanese sovereignty, Israeli officials have piled serious threats on the Lebanese Government and have brazenly sought to intimidate its people. The threats made by the Israeli Minister of Defence Moshe Ya'alon at a Shurat HaDin conference on the laws of war, which was held in

Jerusalem on 4 and 5 May 2015, are but one example among many. Israeli officials have also sought to spread allegations in certain media outlets and diplomatic forums in order to justify what they call "the inevitable future war". Such conduct blatantly contravenes Article 2, paragraph 4 of the Charter, which provides that all Members shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. It is also glaringly inconsistent with the principles and provisions of international law and international humanitarian law.

I should be grateful if you would urge the Security Council to take the necessary measures to prevent Israel from persisting in its serious violations of my country's sovereignty and from threatening the peace and security of its people, and prevail on Israel to comply with Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) in its entirety.

I should also be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative